

Death of the President.

Autopsy and the Cause of Death.

PREPARATION FOR THE FUNERAL.

SYMPATHY FROM ABROAD.

Organization of the Senate.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SURGEONS.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 20.

The following official bulletin was prepared at 11 o'clock tonight by the surgeons who have been in attendance upon the late President: "By previous arrangement a post-mortem examination of the body of President Garfield was made this afternoon in the presence and with the assistance of Dr. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reynolds, and Andrew H. Smith, of Elberon, and Acting-Assistant Surgeon Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, Washington. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb. It was found that the ball, after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column in front of the spine, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra, and driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, and lodging below the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spine and behind the peritoneum, where it became completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the blood rupturing the peritoneum and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest complained of six inches by four in dimensions, was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder, between the lower and the transverse colon, which were strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound. A long suppurating channel extended from the external wound, between the lower muscles and the right kidney, almost to the right groin. This channel, now known to be due to the burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed, during life, to have been the track of the ball. On an examination of the organs of the chest evidence of severe bronchitis was found on both sides, with bronchial pneumonia of the lower portions of the right lung, and, though to a much less extent on the left; the lungs contained no abscesses and the heart no clot. The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses. Nor were any found in any other organ, except the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess about one-third of an inch in diameter. In reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy, it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces, and especially the fractured spongy tissue of the vertebrae, furnish a sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed.

THE BALL NOT WHERE IT WAS THOUGHT TO BE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 20.

Although the autopsy was begun a few minutes after four o'clock it was not until a quarter past eleven o'clock to night that the result was made known by means of a bulletin signed by all the attending surgeons. Dr. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, who did the cutting and Dr. Smith, of Elberon, who was called in order to comply with the requirements of the laws of this State. The bulletin was read to the correspondents and to those who have been watching the cases from the first and reporting each day's history. It was the cause of much surprise and a great deal of comment. The treatment of the case, viewed in the light of the disclosures made by the autopsy, will, it is believed, be securely arranged by the medical profession. The autopsy shows conclusively that the ball was not where the surgeons said it was, and that what has been regarded as the track of the ball by day for weeks as the track of the wound was something else. The wound was a track of the ball, between the liver and the transverse colon. The bulletin says also that the ball had passed through and fractured the spinal column a fact heretofore strenuously denied by the surgeons. The bulletin fails to go very much into details, and after it was read Dr. Bliss said that there was a small pus cavity on one of the kidneys not mentioned in the bulletin. The surgeons say that the immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood issuing from the peritoneum and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. A medical man who heard the report read said that the treatment of the President by the surgeons was condemned by their own report and that the diagnosis of the case made at the time of the shooting was now proved to be wholly wrong and at fault. Dr. Hamilton and Bliss expected to find the ball where they have insisted for a month it was—in the front part of the right groin—but the autopsy disclosed its presence in another part of the body.

Attorney-General MacVeagh said to night that nothing definite had been determined upon as to who would accompany the funeral train after leaving Washington. President Arthur would go as far as Washington, and upon arriving there further plans would be agreed upon.

THE SWEARING IN OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

General Arthur was sworn in at a quarter-past two this morning at his house. Two judges of the New York Supreme Court had been sent for, J. R. Brady and Charles Donohue. Judge Brady arrived, with Messrs. Rollins and Root, at ten minutes before two, but the ceremony was out of courtesy deferred until Judge Donohue's arrival, at a little after two o'clock, with ex-Commissioner French Judge Brady stood on the other side of the table, facing Gen. Arthur. Grouped around the two men were Judge Donohue, Ethel Root, Commissioner French and Daniel G. Rollins, and Gen. Arthur's son. Judge Brady slowly advanced a step and raised his right hand. Gen. Arthur did likewise. A moment of impressive silence followed. Gen. Arthur's features were almost fixed. Then Judge Brady administered the oath. Gen. Arthur speaking in a clear, ringing voice: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

After this he remained standing a moment longer, his hand still raised. No one spoke, nor did the President afterwards give expression to any emotion.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 20.

Several republican members of Congress who are here express themselves very decidedly as opposed to an extra session of Congress, and will so notify President Arthur. They say that no good result can follow and that there is no necessity for it.